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WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

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LT = International Letter Telegram

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JULIUS W HOBSON TRY 4801 QUEENS CHAPEL TERRACE

~~803 FLORIDA AVE NORTHWEST WASHDC~~

I APPRECIATE YOUR SUPPORTIVE TELEGRAM MAY I RELEASE IT TO THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE PRESS. ADDITIONAL MONEY IS COMING
WE HOPE FROM IMPACTED AREA PROGRAM. THE MONEY WILL BE USED
TO STEP UP QUALITY EDUCATION WHERE THE NEED IS GREATEST. WOULD
BE GLAD TO TALK WITH YOU BY TELEPHONE OR IN THE OFFICE OR ANY
PLACE OF YOUR CHOOSING AT YOUR CONVENIENCE

CARL F HANSEN SUPT OF SCHOOLS

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A LAYMAN'S DAY RALLY

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1964 — 11:00 A. M.

HUNTER MEMORIAL A. M. E. CHURCH

5001 Holly Spring Rd., S. E. Washington, D. C.

Guest Speaker - Mr. JULIUS HOBSON

Director of Act Movement

"Without Vision A Layman Perishes."

L. G. Lipscombe, Minister

Name _____ Amt. \$ _____

HUNTER'S MEMORIAL CHURCH
5001 Holly Spring Road S. E.
Washington, D. C. 20023

L. G. Lipscombe, Minister

Telephone:
Office - 735-5271
Residence - 561-2161

October 9, 1964

Dear Christian Friend(s):

We approach this Layman's Day with thanksgiving in our minds and souls. It finds us also looking through a dark glass at goals unattained and hopes unfulfilled. Our struggle is a trying experience that taxes our physical stamina and spiritual resources to the hilt but we believe that God has appointed us to do a job and, do it we must.

With great sacrifice and acceptance of a tremendous responsibility, some gains have been made through your hands and dedicated talents. As Laymen of the church it is our christian duty to do for the church, that which it cannot do for itself, "Promote the church program and fulfill our commitments in all areas." We must not be unresponsive and loaded with sleepers, for without a mission the Layman will perish.

Through cooperation and coordination the church moves to great horizons and confronts its challenge ever anew. With this firmness and determination our theme for this period is "The Layman's Responsibility in a Christian Community."

We have invited as our guest speaker on October 25 at 11:00 a. m., Mr. Julius Hobson, former Director of CORE, and now new Director of ACT in the Washington area. We ask that you share this day with us in body and spirit so that we will be another step towards the completion of our new edifice.

We have come a long way leaning on God through you, and I feel that you will not let us down in our highest hour of need. Will you help us today?

Yours in Christian Service,

L. G. Lipscombe
L. G. Lipscombe, Minister

Margaret L. Pyles
Margaret L. Pyles, Clerk

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
FRANKLIN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
THIRTEENTH AND K STREETS NW.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

October 23, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson
1834 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

You may remember during our last meeting we decided we would convene again in October. This is a reminder that I am looking forward to being with you on Tuesday, October 27 at 7:30 p.m. in my office at the Franklin Building to discuss any problem relative to the human relations project. At this meeting I would like especially to discuss the Junior College project.

May I also take this opportunity to thank each one of you for your great support and community leadership with respect to the school budget.

Sincerely yours,

Carl F. Hansen

Carl F. Hansen

Superintendent of Schools

CFH/em

LAW OFFICES OF
DONOHUE, KAUFMANN & SHAW
JUDICIARY SQUARE, 503 D STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

TELEPHONE
EXECUTIVE 3-4440

F. JOSEPH DONOHUE
JOSEPH A. KAUFMANN
ARNOLD F. SHAW
THEODORE KLIGMAN (D. C. & MD.)

November 18, 1964

The Honorable Walter L. Tobriner, President
Board of Commissioners
Government of the District of Columbia
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Mr. Commissioner:

The Honorable George E. C. Hayes and I have the pleasure of addressing you with respect to the "Proposed Revision of the System for Processing Civilian Complaints Against Police Misconduct in the District of Columbia" submitted to you by the National Capitol Area Civil Liberties Union, and referred by you, for study and comment, to us as Co-Chairmen of the recently appointed Chief's Committee on Police-Community Relations.

Just prior to the receipt of your request concerning these proposals, Mr. Hayes and I had named a Plans and Program Committee of the Chief's larger committee and your inquiry was submitted to it at its first meeting on June 30, 1964.

The following constitutes the membership of the Committee, and as they are all well known in this community, we shall not further describe the organizations which they represent:

Mr. William E. Shannon, Chairman
Mr. Isaac Franck
Mr. Sterling Tucker
Mrs. Ruth Bates Harris
Mr. Julius U. Hobson

Each member of the Committee was supplied with a copy of the "Civil Liberty Union's Report" for study, as was Mr. Hayes and Mr. Donohue.

Mr. Hayes and Mr. Donohue were invited to participate at the several meetings of this Committee and did so.

LAW OFFICES OF

DONOHUE, KAUFMANN & SHAW

JUDICIAL SQUARE, 503 D STREET, N. W.

TELEPHONE
EXECUTIVE 3-4440

W A S H I N G T O N , D. C. 50001

ЗИНОНОС
ИИАМЧУА»

KLEEMAN (D.C. & MD)

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и супруги? Известно, что в семье Марии Ильиничны было пятеро сыновей: Николай, Григорий, Илья, Иван и Константин. Известно, что в семье Марии Ильиничны было пятеро сыновей: Николай, Григорий, Илья, Иван и Константин.

Such a system of the Chinese was never known to any other nation, as far as we have been able to learn.

in singelitring or bezvrijd over andereoff .
-en bin dan oefhoudt om te spelen levensvele dit

A meeting of the full Chief's Committee on Police-Community Relations was held on September 21, 1964, at which meeting Mr. Shannon made a report for his Committee.

At that meeting, Inspector John L. Sullivan, of the Metropolitan Police Department was heard as was Nathaniel H. Goldstork, former Corporation Counsel for the City of Detroit.

In fairness to all concerned, I think I should say that their opposition to a civilian complaint board was directed essentially against the Civil Liberties Union Report and not the report of our Committee which report had not, at that time, been finalized.

After considerable discussion by members of the full committee, following the report of Mr. Shannon, supplemented by comment and explanation by Mr. Hayes, the report was unanimously adopted.

A final meeting of Mr. Shannon's Committee was held on October 12, 1964, and after a full discussion for purposes of clarification, Mr. Hayes and I were authorized to make the following report to you.

Your Committee is of the opinion that there is much merit in the proposals of the Civil Liberties Union and we have borrowed generally from their study and recommendations. Where we have disagreed with their suggestions our disagreement was essentially based on the fact that we believe that you can improve the operation of the existing Complaint Review Board, created by Reorganization Order No. 48, June 26, 1953, as amended July 14, 1960, to achieve their basic purpose and obviate the necessity of going to Congress for legislative authority.

In outline, we suggest the following:

1. That the existing Complaint Review Board be increased from three (3) to nine (9) members. That of the nine citizen members, three (3) be members of the Bar in active practice in the District of Columbia. That the Board sit in panels of three (3), and that one member of each panel be selected from among the lawyer members of the Board.

It is our opinion that the function of this Board, or any panel thereof, is clearly not to impinge upon the primary responsibility of the Chief of Police for the maintenance of discipline within,

of these, 20 million are performed annually and 10 million by dentists, all without delay to the patient. In addition to these, 10 million are performed by dentists, all without delay to the patient.

our "In" and "Out" and "Revised" categories make up our "Completed" list. It is also good to have a "Revised" list, so that we can see what changes have been made to the original list.

ment and a little I had to do to get the people in.

the 5000-foot elevation of the plateau, and the position of the 1000-foot
isobath in the same cell indicates that the water here is 5000 feet above
the level of the sea, and makes the lake about 5000 feet deep.

REFERENCES AND NOTES

Administrators will develop and teach drama programs emphasizing the importance of communication, cooperation, and the value of teamwork. They will also teach students how to work together to solve problems and how to work individually to achieve personal goals.

and the other, along the middle of the great plain, the two great rivers of the continent meeting and uniting in one mighty stream, the Amazon, which flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

or the conduct of his men in relation to the members of the public. The function of this Board, as we see it, would continue to be wholly investigative. It may only recommend that the complaint be ignored or that charges be preferred against the accused. It is our further opinion that the deliberations of this Board should be in camera so that no one may be injured in his reputation upon a complaint thus may prove to be baseless.

2. We would urge that some civilian employee of the District Government with an office in the District Building be designated as the appropriate person to receive a complaint. As experience would indicate that the number of complaints is not great, this would not be a burdensome responsibility. Perhaps the office of the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners might be appropriate.

3. We believe that a complaint should be in writing and should be made upon the oath of the complainant.

4. We believe that a copy of the complaint should be served upon the officer against whom complaint is made. We believe that the officer's answer, also made upon oath, should be served upon the complainant. We further believe that there should be a complete exchange of sworn statements by witnesses made, either in support of the complaint or in support of the defense filed on behalf of the officer against whom the complaint has been made.

5. We recommend that once a complaint has been filed with the appropriate District employee designated to receive such complaints, that it may not be withdrawn except upon approval of the Board of Commissioners, or upon appropriate action taken by the Complaint Review Board.

6. We cannot agree that a complete immunity from prosecution under Article 19, Section 5 of the Police Regulations be given to one who files a complaint for action of the Complaint Review Board when such complaint is finally dismissed. We do believe that there should be no prosecution for a false complaint or report except as in such case where the report is filed with a deliberate and malicious intent to so falsify. A prosecution for such deliberate and malicious falsification shall be initiated only upon referral to the Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia by the Complaint Review Board.

7. We feel strongly that both the accuser and the accused ought to have the benefit of counsel and we are hopeful that where neither has counsel of his choice that the Board of Commissioners might ask the Bar Associations of the District to

and those with the greatest and most extensive of these will be those most difficult to be eradicated. The best and most effective plan for the control of the disease will be to confine the infected animals to a separate and enclosed area, giving them the necessary care and attention, and to have a strict quarantine of the infected animals. The infected animals must be confined to a separate and enclosed area, giving them the necessary care and attention, and to have a strict quarantine of the infected animals.

After the infected animals have been isolated, the infected animals must be confined to a separate and enclosed area, giving them the necessary care and attention, and to have a strict quarantine of the infected animals. The infected animals must be confined to a separate and enclosed area, giving them the necessary care and attention, and to have a strict quarantine of the infected animals.

Any guidance of the infected animals is best provided by a *quarantine* and by strict and thorough care of infected animals.

The infected animals will be given a strict quarantine, and a separate and enclosed and enclosed area, giving them the necessary care and attention, and to have a strict quarantine of the infected animals. The infected animals must be confined to a separate and enclosed area, giving them the necessary care and attention, and to have a strict quarantine of the infected animals. The infected animals must be confined to a separate and enclosed area, giving them the necessary care and attention, and to have a strict quarantine of the infected animals.

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Any guidance of the infected animals is best provided by a *quarantine* and by strict and thorough care of infected animals.

make a panel of lawyers available for such service in the public interest.

We would be happy to discuss the details of our study, of which the above is only an outline, at your convenience.

It should be said that the unanimous opinion of our Committee is that we have the fullest confidence in the integrity and competence of our Metropolitan Police Department and that we hold its Chief, Robert V. Murray, and his staff of officials, in the highest regard. It is our belief that the recommendations herein contained will be helpful to the Department and will further increase public confidence in and respect for it.

Respectfully submitted,

F. Joseph Donohue

George E. C. Hayes
Co-Chairmen

ability with which men and women respond to living in urban
environments.

It appears that the effects of urbanization upon the behavior of
men and women are, in general, more marked among the middle-class

than the working-class, and these may be inferred to
represent two of the three main factors which may be responsible
for the more marked social and economic changes in a progressive
and industrialized society. The middle-class family with its
greater mobility, better education, and more social contacts, is
more likely than the working-class to be exposed to new environments
and to have a greater capacity for adjustment to them.

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— 11 —

797-1391

Howard University Branch
LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

HOWARD SLATER, DIRECTOR
RICHARD GRANAT, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

December 10, 1964

BOARD OF ADVISORS
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Julius Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Howard University Branch of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council cordially invites you, as a prominent member of the Community, to participate along with three other participants in a panel discussion on "The Effects of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and Its Relations to the War on Poverty", moderated by a member of the faculty. The program will take place on Thursday, December 17, 1964 at 11:00 a.m. in the Moot Courtroom of the Law School.

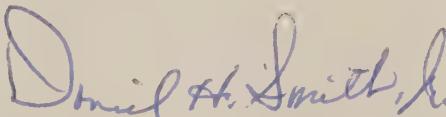
The Moderator will make a few opening remarks followed by a short question and answer period. The Moderator will then make a few concluding remarks.

Following this, there will be a short coffee hour, where we invite you to meet with the students and faculty of the Law School.

It is our earnest hope that you will accept our invitation to participate as a member of a panel of distinguished persons and recognized leaders of the Community.

We anxiously await your reply and hopefully look forward to having you as our guest.

Sincerely yours,


Daniel H. Smith, Jr.
Chairman, Projects Committee

c.c. Dean C. C. Ferguson, Jr.

AN AFRICAN BAZAAR

BY R. D. BURKE



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10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Subscription Adv. \$1.50
Admission 50c
Door 25c

Muhammad's Mosque No. 4
1519 Fourth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C., 20001

240

October 6, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson
CORE, Director
P. O. Box 546
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Muslim followers of the Honorable Elijah Muhammad take great pleasure in inviting you to our next African Bazaar (commonly known as a Trade Fair).

The Bazaar will take place Tuesday, October 13th., from 7:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. Again it will be held at the Radio Music Hall, 9th and Vee Streets, N. W.

We are having the most star studded entertainment in the history of our Bazaars. Among the stars on the program will be: Muslim vocalist Charles E. Holmes, the Jackie Hairston Trio, the Tempoes, and the African Cultural Dancers. We expect as guest Max Roach and his wife Abbey Lincoln.

I am enclosing a complimentary ticket. Should you desire additional tickets, please call us at 483-8832 or Du-7-9821.

Looking forward to seeing you at our Bazaar, I remain.

Yours for Freedom and Peace

Lonnie 3X
Lonnie 3X
Minister

L3X/dx

Revised 8/26/64

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Human Relations for Police Officers with Rank of Sergeant and Above

Training Schedule - September 8, 9, 10, 11

Training Division - 6th Floor, Metropolitan Police Department,
Municipal Center

9:00 A.M.	Robert V. Murray, Chief Metropolitan Police Department	-	Presiding
9:20 A.M.	Greetings	-	Honorable John B. Duncan Acting President Board of Commissioners, D. C.
9:35 A.M.	"Police Community Relations"	-	George R. Wallrodt, Deputy Chief
9:50 A.M.	10 Minute Recess		
10:00 A.M.	"Civil Rights Revolution" -- National and Local Implications	-	Paul M. Rilling, Executive Director, Commissioners' Council on Human Relations
10:30 A.M.	"Changing the Police Image Through Community - Relations"	-	Ruth Bates Harris, Director, Research and Education - Commissioners' Council on Human Relations
11:00 A.M.	10 Minute Recess		
11:10 A.M.	Buzz sessions and discussion with staff of Council on Human Relations		
12:00 P.M.	Lunch		
1:00 P.M.	Film -- "High Wall" - Presentation and Discussion - Jason Silverman, Executive Director Maryland - Washington Region Anti-Defamation League		
2:00 P.M.	"Structual Patterns of Washington and Population Distribution" - Isadore Seeman, Executive Director Health and Welfare Council		

(Over)

3:00 P.M. 10 Minute Recess

3:10 P.M. "Cooperation Between Police and Community Organizations" - Russell L. Bradley, Moderator Executive Director, National Conference of Christians and Jews

Robert Taylor, Association Director
Job Development, Washington Urban League

John R. Immer, President
D. C. Federation of Citizens Association

William H. Thomas, President,
D. C. Federation of Civic Associations

Julius Hobson, Chairman
Washington Associated Community Teams

F. Joseph Donohue, Co-Chairman
Chief's Committee on Police-Community Relations

Isaac Franck, Executive Director
Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington

Edward Hailes, Executive Director
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

4:45 P.M. Summary of Training Session - Deputy Chief Howard V. Covell
Executive Officer

5:00 P.M. Adjournment

Head of ACT Critical of UPO Plans

About 25 unemployed men were taken to the Youth Employment Counseling Center, 2131 14th St., yesterday by Julian W. Hobson, chairman of ACT, a civil rights group.

Hobson called the move the beginning of "a mass direct action campaign against UPO" (the United Planning Organization), which operates the center.

He charged in a letter to UPO, the administrative agency set up to improve social and economic conditions in the inner city, that the organization is ineffective.

Instead of relieving the poor, Hobson said, the UPO staff is spending money on expensive offices and is too far removed from actual contact with the poor. In reply, James C. Banks, executive director of UPO, said the agency was "fully aware" of the needs of the poor but had not yet received funds for an extensive program to fight unemployment.

William Tatman, director of the employment center, said his staff interviewed the 25 persons yesterday and will attempt to find jobs for as many as possible.

Immediate needs of the city's poor.

ACT

A C T

803 Florida Avenue, N.W.

PRESS RELEASE

October 8, 1964

SUBJECT : United Planning Organization: Ineffectiveness

The members of the Washington Chapter of ACT at a recent meeting expressed concern about the lack of an "immediate help" social welfare program in the District of Columbia. This concern was based on the experiences of ACT with some of the evicted families of the community. It was a concern which arose out of ACT's contacts with the unemployed poor in the Nation's Capital. It was a concern about conditions which point up an expressed need for emergency funds to feed the hungry and to shelter the evicted.

Since it was known that the United Planning Organization was designed to "coordinate" the social welfare programs of the city, and to "dispense funds" to help the poor, ACT sought and attained a conference with Mr. James Bonis, the Director of UPO. The conference was held on September 26, 1964. At that conference ACT representatives expressed grave concern about the long delay by UPO in instituting an effective program that speaks to the immediate needs of the city's poor.

ACT cited the need for a welfare program which

does not disqualify any needy person, particularly when such disqualification often disrupts family life, and where children are involved, often causes them to be separated from their families.

During the discussion UPO suggested that UPO

might concern itself with the city's housing program which operates under obsolete rules requiring it to disqualify

needy persons from living in low-rent housing because "their (the needy person's) incomes are too low".

ACT emphasized the fact that there are immediate

problems of the poor which demand immediate attention, and

at the same time pointed out the failures of the traditional welfare agencies and institutions to reach the city's poor or address themselves to the problems of the poor.

UPO officials related what sounded to ACT

representatives like a variation on the old theme of the

trickle-down classical economic theories. They proposed

that in the "long run" the better interests of the poor would

be served by some how dealing with the business community

through the traditional social welfare agencies, thereby

creating "more jobs" for the unemployed. Thus in some way,

and in due time, "the goodies of this method would trickle

down to the, by then, trained unemployed." All of this is to

take place in the "long run."

ACT countered with the observation that the hungry, dispossessed poor could hardly be expected to maintain the necessary motivation to keep an eye on the future goal of production from some training program which may or may not result in employment. ACT representatives again argued that it is imperative that immediate assistance be provided for the hungry and the dispossessed in order that there may be families functionally intact to make use of the "longer range" UPO proposed programs.

ACT believes that the very good WAY Report and its proposals should be followed by UPO, but learned that UPO is now "redoing" the WAY Report. ACT representatives agree with much of the WAY Report, particularly that section which proposed a loan fund to help poor families through temporary crises, and that section which suggested keeping an index of available housing to help the evicted find temporary shelter. Although ACT agrees with these proposals, the organization thinks it would be better to have a good rent control regulation, and that it might be difficult for poor families having incomes of less than \$3,000 per year (in which category 25% of the D.C. Negro families fall) to repay any kind of loan. We suggest that some type of income-supplementing program would be better than a "loan fund" program.

UPO representative concluded on the basis of the conference:

1. That the plush surroundings of the "poverty penthouse" in an affluent section of the city are too far removed from the problem of poverty to deal effectively with it.
2. That UPO has no proposals for action to help the poor immediately, and further, UPO has no intention of instituting such a program.
3. That the staff of UPO, with its middle-class blindness, appears to be unconcerned with and incapable of attending to the subtleties of the problems of the poor.
4. That there should be a hard look at this agency and its "disagreeing Board" before it is trusted with responsibility of dispensing Federal funds appropriated to help the needy.
5. That the accomplishments of UPO to date amount to no more than restudying problems and writing and passing office memoranda among its highly paid staff members.
6. That UPO has clearly demonstrated, after many months in existence, its inability to even initiate an effective beginning program.

7. That if the FPC Foundation wishes to spend its money in this fashion, it is the prerogative of the Foundation, not incoming Federal funds in this fashion is another matter.

ACP agrees with an editorial which appears in the Washington Post on October 5, 1961, which stated in so many words that WPC has not done its job. To state that under the present design it cannot do its job, and we cite the following quote from the introduction of the WY Report to support our statement:

"The liberal community acknowledges the need for drastic changes in our institutions, and yet, when the chips are down, when there is an effort made to confront the institutions with the necessity for change, this same liberal community grows increasingly uncomfortable with the conflicts that arise and inevitably suggests that the conflicts are related to ineptness and that reality and sophistication clearly indicate the need for a more skillful manipulation of the forces that are involved... In short, the problems are real, changes are necessary, but the boat must not be rocked!"

Result of Telephone Conversations Regarding Employment in
Unskilled Jobs -- 7/16/64

1. Wilkins Coffee -- 832-7700
No openings
2. Giant Food Stores -- WA5-9300
Wouldn't give any definite information. Said there are day-to-day openings in this type of work. People must mail in applications and are put on a waiting list.
3. Safeway -- 347-8060
Man was very interested in our program. He said they work with several organizations. There are no openings now, but there are from time to time. Safeway has little turnover. People may apply at 1341 G St. N.W.
4. Lansburgh -- NA8-9800
Has had no openings for the last week or so.
5. Kann's -- DI7-7200
No openings now, but some expected in Sept. Apply at store.
6. Woodward and Lothrop -- 347-5300
No openings now, but there is a turnover in spurts. Need for carpet mechanics. Apply on 9th fl. of downtown store.
7. Wonder Bread -- N07-1770
Not much turnover in janitors positions. There is usually more opportunity in cake production, but due to a loss in contract, they had to lay off 12 recently.
In Oct. and Nov. they will be hiring unskilled workers for temporary jobs in cake production. They prefer experienced people, but will take inexperienced people who show promise.

Woodward & Lothrop

INCORPORATED

WASHINGTON 13, D. C.

September 11, 1964

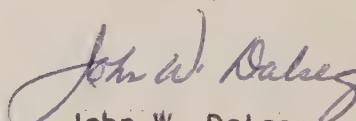
Mr. Julius Hobson
Chairman
Washington ACT
803 Florida Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Your letter dated September 3, 1964,
has been received.

Mrs. Jean S. Sisco, Assistant Vice
President, Personnel, is out of the city
and will return later this month. Upon
her return your letter will be brought to
her attention.

Sincerely,



John W. Dalseg
Employment Manager

DREW PEARSON
1313 29TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

November 17, 1964

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Chairman, Washington ACT
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington, D. C.

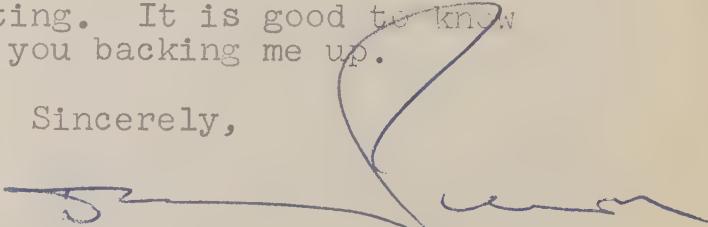
Dear Mr. Hobson:

I can't tell you how much I appreciated your wonderful letter to the Washington Post. It is this kind of support which will eventually bring about the type of action we both desire.

I shall be writing further on the avenues for private action in the Mississippi situation. I personally support the type of economic boycott which I suggested in my column and have found that many readers share my viewpoint. I shall continue to tackle this problem and hope you will be watching the column.

Many thanks for writing. It is good to know that there are people like you backing me up.

Sincerely,


Drew Pearson

Boycotts Endorsed

I agree wholeheartedly with Drew Pearson's column of Nov. 10, and particularly with the last paragraph in which he suggests that Washington civil rights leaders should induce "the Defense Department and the Northern buying public to start boycotting the tremendous output of textiles, hosiery, lingerie and cotton goods produced in Mississippi mills that don't even begin to give Negro employment a fair break."

I have for the last two or three years argued that this type of action would be far more effective and would gain more sympathy than the continued demonstrations and civil disobedience campaigns that for the most part helped only the Negro middle class. As a member of the governing board of CORE for three years, I argued that CORE methods had severe limitations and that the American people were becoming psychologically filled up with demonstrations and civil disobedience. I stopped these campaigns in Washington long before I left CORE.

There are a number of people in this country who sympathize with the Negro's efforts to gain full citizenship, and who, while they would never engage in civil disobedience campaigns, would lend overwhelming support to justified economic pressure of the kind Mr. Pearson suggests.

If Dr. Martin Luther King would call for this type of action, it would go a long way toward immediate solution of many of our problems all over the country. It would take a man of Dr. King's stature to call such a boycott.

I frankly believe that limited picket lines, sit-in demonstrations and big marches have reached their peaks of effectiveness, and I hope that there will be no further attempt to revive these methods, but rather that the major civil rights

groups will now concentrate on the problems of poverty which affect the masses of Negroes who are more concerned about jobs, good housing and fair treatment from the police than they are about "integration."

Every effort should be made to cooperate with the Federal Government and all state and local governments in dealing effectively with poverty and its corollaries: juvenile delinquency, slum housing, jobs for the unskilled and police brutality.

I am glad that Mr. Pearson has sounded a much-needed note on this subject, and I hope that civil rights leaders will take heed. I hope also that other media of communications will stress the need for civil cooperation and economic pressure rather than continued civil disobedience. I believe that these efforts will speak directly to the immediate needs of the poor and will be instrumental in preventing the kinds of incidents which occurred in some of our major northern cities last summer.

JULIUS W. HOBSON,
Chairman, Washington ACT.
Washington.

Washington Post
Letters to the Editor
Nov. 30, 1964

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Washington, Chevy Chase, W



October 23, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO : James G. Banks, Director, United Planning Organization
FROM : Julius Hobson, Chairman, Washington ACT
SUBJECT : ACT referrals to UPO of "hard-core" persons needing work

On September 26, 1964, officers of Washington ACT met with you to discuss our concern with UPO's apparent ineffectiveness in dealing with the immediate problems of the unemployed, the poorly fed and the poorly housed in Washington, D.C. You stated your conviction that long range planning for an eventual thriving community is in the best interests of the dispossessed. We then pointed out that history demonstrates that hungry and destitute human beings do not wait for long range planning schemes to develop and that control of their reactions to neglect in an affluent society is precarious at best. In view of the fact that UPO had made inadequate contact with the people most in need of economic and social assistance, you indicated that the Youth Employment Counselling Center, a UPO affiliate, would try to find employment for 25 persons taken from ACT's unemployment roster. This roster you will recall is compiled by the Employment Committee of ACT as part of its own active program of finding work for unemployed persons without skills, education or training.

Mr. Cassell, Chairman of ACT's Employment Committee was contacted on September 29, 1964 by your Mr. Tutman and a specific request was made for a teacher aide to accept part-time employment. A Miss Sheraldine Jones was referred to Mr. Tutman's office. She tells us however, she was in turn referred by that office to the United States Employment Office. Also, a Mrs. Beasley was referred. She later rejected this offer in view of the fact that the few hours of work being offered at the very low hourly rate would not meet her needs considering the costs and time of transportation to the job. On October 6, 1964, Mr. Cassell notified Mr. Tutman that we would be furnishing the 25 persons UPO requested on Saturday, October 10, 1964. Mr. Tutman indicated that his staff would no doubt encounter some difficulties with as many as 25 applicants. ACT then volunteered the services of as many of its own members as would be needed.

(2)

On October 10, 1964, ACT carried 25 unemployed persons to the Youth Employment Counseling Center along with 6 professionals who are members of ACT to supplement your staff in the interviewing process. The majority of these applicants had limited educational backgrounds and were without skills. On the average they had been without work for three to twelve months. The men had worked previously as porters, dishwashers and drivers. One of them had sales experience and had won prizes in city wide contests for his photographic work. The women had worked previously as maids and typists. Some of them had no work experience, some were recent high school graduates, others were school "push-pouts".

It is our hope that your organization will develop ways of getting into the community and reaching those most in need of help, enabling them to overcome the obstacles to their gainful employment. In view of ACT's contact with substantial numbers of such persons in the community please feel free to contact us anytime we can be of service.

J.W.H.

cc: Presidents Committee on Juvenile Delinquency

ACT cited the need for a welfare program which does not disqualify any needy person, particularly when such disqualification often disrupts family life, and where children are involved, often causes them to be separated from their families.

During the discussion ACT suggested that UPO might concern itself with the city's housing program which operates under obsolete rules requiring it to disqualify needy persons from living in low-rent housing because "the (the needy person's) incomes are too low".

ACT emphasized the fact that there are immediate problems of the poor which demand immediate attention, and at the same time pointed out the failures of the traditional welfare agencies and institutions to reach the city's poor or address themselves to the problems of the poor.

UPO officials related what sounded to ACT like a variation on the old theme of the trickle-down classical economic theories. They proposed that in the "long run" the better interests of the poor would be served by somehow dealing with the business community through the traditional social welfare agencies, thereby creating "more jobs" for the unemployed. Thus in some way and in due time, "the goodies of this method would trickle down to the, by then, trained unemployed". All of this is to take place in the "long run".

ACT countered with the observation that the hungry and the dispossessed poor could hardly be expected to maintain the necessary motivation to keep an eye on the future goal of graduating from some training program which may or may not result in employment. ACT representatives again argued that it is imperative that immediate assistance be provided for the hungry and the dispossessed in order that there may be families functionally intact to make use of the "longer range" proposed programs.

ACT believes that the very good WAY Report and its proposals should be followed by UPO, but learned that UPO is now "redoing" the WAY Report. ACT representatives agree with much of the WAY Report, particularly that section which proposed a loan fund to help poor families through temporary crises, and that section which suggested keeping an index of available housing to help the evicted find temporary shelter. Although ACT agrees with these proposals, the organization thinks it would be better to have a good rent control regulation and that it might be difficult for poor families having incomes of less than \$3,000 per year (in which category 25% of the D.C. Negro families fall) to repay any kind of loan. ACT suggests that some type of income-supplementing program would be better than a "loan fund" program.

ACT

A C T
803 Florida Avenue, N. W.

PRESS RELEASE

October 8, 1964

SUBJECT : United Planning Organization: Ineffectiveness

The members of the Washington Chapter of ACT at a recent meeting expressed concern about the lack of an "immediate help" social welfare program in the District of Columbia. This concern was based on the experiences of ACT with some of the evicted families of the community. It was a concern which arose out of ACT's contacts with the unemployed poor in the Nation's Capital. It was a concern about conditions which point up an expressed need for emergency funds to feed the hungry and to shelter the evicted.

Since it was known that the United Planning Organization was designed to "coordinate" the social welfare programs of the city, and to "dispense funds" to help the poor, ACT sought and attained a conference with Mr. James Banks, the Director of UPO. The conference was held on September 26, 1964. At that conference ACT representatives expressed grave concern about the long delay by UPO in instituting an effective program that speaks to the immediate needs of the city's poor.

ACT representatives concluded on the basis of the conference:

1. That the plush surroundings of the "poverty pent-house" in an affluent section of the city are too far removed from the problem of poverty to deal effectively with it.
2. That UPO has no proposals for action to help the poor immediately, and further, UPO has no intention of instituting such a program.
3. That the staff of UPO, with its middle-class blindness, appears to be unconcerned with and incapable of attending to the subtleties of the problems of the poor.
4. That there should be a hard look at this agency and its "disagreeing Board" [redacted] before it is trusted with responsibility of dispensing Federal funds appropriated to help the needy.
5. That the accomplishments of UPO to date amount to no more than restudying problems and writing and passing office memoranda among its [redacted] highly paid staff members.
6. That UPO has clearly demonstrated, after many months in existence, its inability to even initiate an effective beginning program.

7. That if the Ford Foundation wishes to spend its money in this fashion, it is the prerogative of the Foundation, but spending Federal funds in this fashion is another matter.

ACT agrees with an editorial which appeared in the Washington Post on October 5, 1964, which stated in so many words that UPO has not done its job. We state that under the present design it cannot do its job, and we cite the following quote from the introduction of the WAY Report to support our statement:

"The liberal community acknowledges the need for drastic changes in our institutions, and yet, when the chips are down, when there is an effort made to confront the institutions with the necessity for change, this same liberal community grows increasingly uncomfortable with the conflicts that arise and inevitably suggests that the conflicts are related to ineptness and that reality and sophistication clearly indicate the need for a more skillful manipulation of the forces that are involved. In short, the problems are real, changes are necessary, but the boat must not be rocked!"

This is the one part of the WAY Report which appears to describe to the letter the philosophy and attitude of UPO. However, the WAY Report also states:

"We are clearly in a time of ferment. There are compelling forces for significant changes in this community and in our society. The challenge to the community is its readiness to support improved and extended services, help create opportunities for a new way of life, and at the same time support the active, meaningful participation of the local community. No substantive constructive change will take place without this combination. This is the challenge!"

ACT agrees with this statement to the letter, but we wish to go further and say that UPO with its high-salaried personnel has not taken up this challenge; instead, in its ivory tower, it has continued to plan while the needy go hungry and evicted.

ACT has no recourse but to follow through on its stated intention to institute mass action against the impotence of the Metropolitan "Anti-Poverty Program".

Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Rimsky Atkinson, Vice Chairman
Charles Cassell, Chairman,
Employment Committee

Paul Young
1128 Conv Ave
NW
AT 77000
Dish washer
ch & Downman

HOWARD UNIVERSITY BRANCH
LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL

Washington, D. C.

December 14, 1964

Association of Community Teams
c/o Mr. Juluis Hobson, Chairman
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Members of ACT:

The Howard University Branch of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council cordially invites you to attend a panel discussion of "The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Its Relation to the War on Poverty," on Thursday, December 17, 1964 at 11:00 A.M. in the Moot Courtroom of the Law School.

The moderator of the program will be Mr. Jerome Shuman of the Law School Faculty, and the panel members and the organizations they represent are:

Dr. Lonnie X Cross	Muhammad's Mosque #4
Atty. Mordecai Johnson	C.O.R.E.
Mr. Edward Hailes	N.A.A.C.P.
Mr. Julius Hobson	A.C.T.
Mr. Jim Monsonis	S.N.C.C.

This program promises to be very interesting and informative on a topic of great concern to all people. We look forward to your attendance.

Very truly yours,

Daniel H. Smith Jr.
Daniel H. Smith, Jr.
Chairman, Projects Committee



803 FLORIDA AVENUE N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

667-5295

September 23, 1964

Mr. James Banks
Executive Director
United Planning Organization
1225 - 19th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Banks:

We have indeed been concerned and confused by the many reports, newspaper articles and announcements that we have read concerning the Washington Action for Youth Program, the Manpower Development Program, the Cardozo Target Area Program, the Inner City Target Area Program, The Women's Work Corps Program, and other social welfare programs in the District of Columbia. We have tried by reading reports and by holding conferences with the various heads of the many youth-development projects to determine just what these programs are and what they are designed to do. We are now aware of your United Planning Organization but we are still unaware of just what part your agency is designed to play in alleviating existing social welfare problems in the District of Columbia.

Our concern is prompted by a recent employment survey conducted by ACT in central Northwest Washington, near and far Northeast Washington, and Southeast Washington. Let us admit in the beginning that our survey was not scientific and consisted of no more than taking the names and addresses at random of some one thousand persons in the city and asking them questions. Nevertheless, we believe that the results are revealing. The following were the questions asked:

1. Are you now out of work?
2. How long have you been out of work?
3. Do you want a job?
4. Do you know where to go to look for a job?
5. Have you ever been to a government agency to seek a job or help?
6. Can you name an agency, public or private, that is designed to help you?
7. Have you ever heard of the Youth Manpower Development Program?
8. Have you ever heard of the Washington Action for Youth Program?
9. Have you ever heard of the Cardozo Target Area Program?
10. Do you know what the United Planning Organization is?
11. Do you know where the Youth Employment Counseling Center is?
12. Have you ever heard of the United States Employment Service?

The answers to these questions were amazing, and suggest that those responsible for the poverty programs are not communicating with the people who need help.

Following are partial results of our survey:

Sixty-three percent of the people polled were unemployed and had been for an average of six months or more.



Eighty-nine percent of the people asked wanted to work. Forty-three percent of those people out of work did not know where to seek employment. Eighty percent of those people out of work had never been to a government agency seeking help or employment. Ninety-four percent of all people polled had never heard of WAY, OMAT, CTAP or UPO. Twenty-three percent of the people questioned had never heard of the United States Employment Service. We asked only the people in central Northwest Washington if they knew the location of the Youth Employment Counseling Center. About ninety-seven percent of those asked this question answered in the negative.

Upon our recent visit to the UPO office we were very much impressed with the surroundings. The expensive furnishings, the \$40.00 ash trays and the well-dressed gentlemen and ladies located behind Connecticut Avenue, the most affluent area in the city, hardly gave the impression that this was the office that would deal with the many social problems crying for solution in the city. We wondered whether the well-educated gentlemen had even the slightest notion of what they were about.

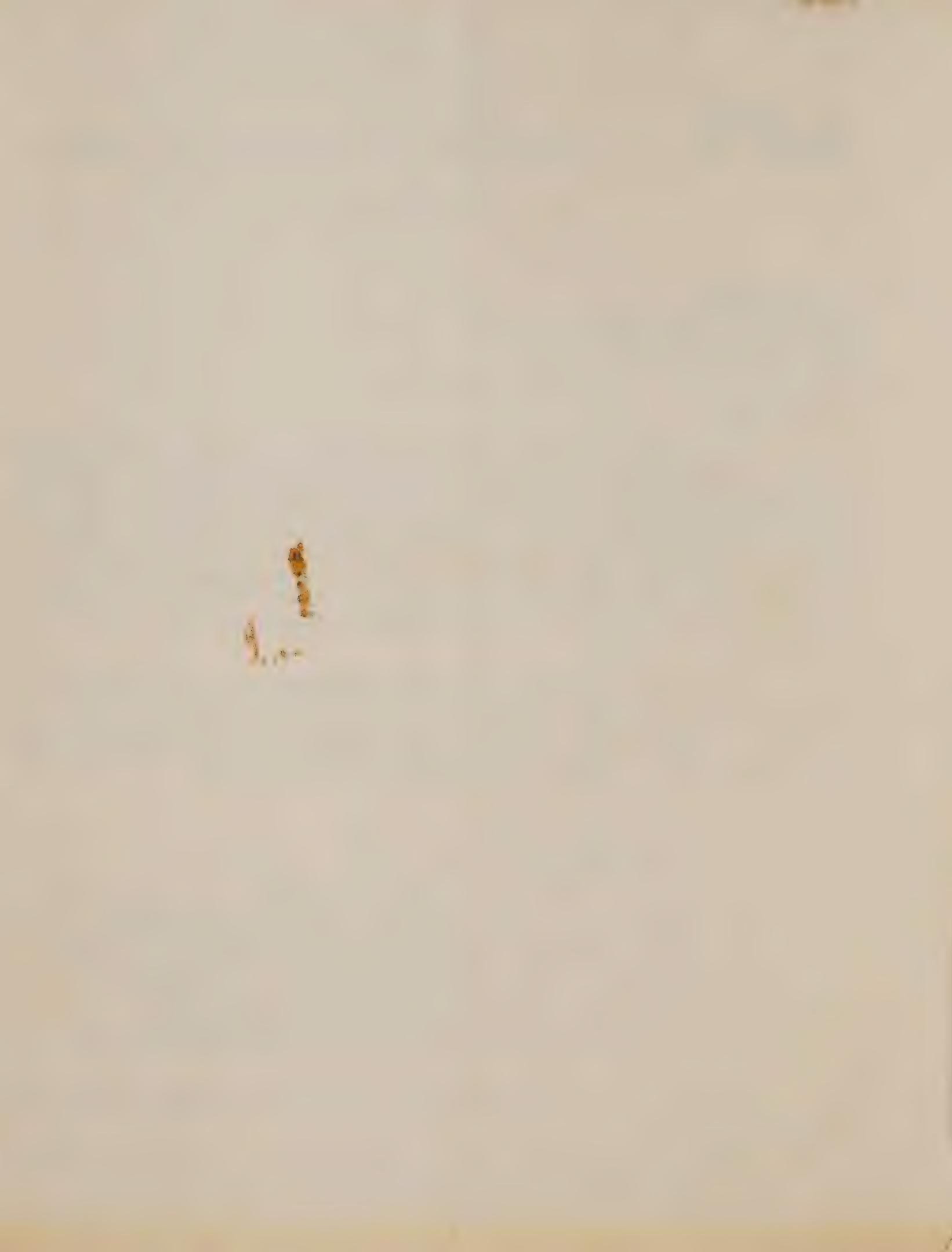
We suggest that perhaps a location nearer to the reality of the problem, in an atmosphere more conducive to finding solutions, with personnel having some contact and indigenous understanding of the problems to be dealt with, would be preferable. We thought that the money saved from the high rent and the expensive furnishings could then be used to help place a smile upon the face of some forlorn and hopeless child of this city.

We thought that such an atmosphere would give the needy a feeling of kinship with, and trust in trust in those seeking to help, and even though the five-figure salaried officials could be maintained, they would be in a better position to see and appreciate the problems that they are hired to solve.

We are sure that the President and Congress of the United States designed the poverty program to deal as effectively as possible with poverty. We submit to that from your vantage point the Government's directive cannot be carried out.

As we stated before, we have talked to you and to many other experts on the subject of social welfare and have been dismayed at the lack of effectiveness of the program-oriented approach used, rather than the project-oriented approach that is needed.

If our letter seems harsh or presumptive, please remember that it is prompted by the unbelievable suffering that we witness daily among our fellows. It is prompted by the hundreds of hungry children in this city, into whose eyes



we cannot look. It is prompted by the lack of understanding exhibited by us all. It is prompted by the urgency of the hungry, who want to eat now. It is prompted by the immediate need for shelter for the dispossessed. Finally, it is prompted by anger and disgust with the sham battles and pretenders who purport to have solutions to the problems, and with leaders who do not lead.

We are told that since their inception some one or two years ago, these programs have reached less than three thousand youths and unemployed people in all. This leads us to ask you:

1. What is the real objective of the program which you are to coordinate?
2. When will it go into effect?
3. When will your staff really get beyond the stage of studying the people and their problems and begin to act on them?
4. Do you appreciate the urgency and immediacy of the people's needs?

We in ACT could have taken \$10,000.00 without the high rent and the high-salaried officials and reached more people. When we operated under CORE's flag, we arranged for employment for over 3,000 people in the District of Columbia, and we spent less than twenty-five cents per person doing it. ACT, with no money, has in the last two months gotten more than twenty people employed and stopped over a dozen families from being evicted. We have reached and signed up over two thousand people who live in the poverty-stricken areas, and we have not even started yet.

It is urgent that we talk to you regarding these matters because we are planning direct action to bring to the public's attention some of the problems that we have discussed here. ACT voted at its last meeting to bring to your office some three-to-four hundred young people to see if we can get some immediate help for them. This is part of our job-hunt program, a program designed to confront the affluent of the community with the sudden presence and plight of the economically inopportunized and socially ostracized poor.

Finally, may we point out to you that this is not a personal attack upon you or any other official in the poverty program. It is an attack upon what to date appears to be the ineffectiveness of the program. It is an attack upon the planners' and directors' failure to locate themselves where the problem is. It is an attack upon what appear to be unnecessary administrative costs in carrying out the program. It is a cry against the failure of the officials to see the need for immediate action. It is a lament for the wasted time. It is a challenge to every human being with a social consciousness to ACT now.

Sincerely yours,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Chairman, ACT
Washington Chapter

Washington, D.C.

July 14, 1964

Memorandum:

To: Dr. Joseph R Young, Chief
of Staff
Casualty Hospital
708 Mass. Avenue N.E.
Washington, D.C.

From: Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Washington Chapter of ACT
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace N.E.

Subject: Practices of housing patients at the Casualty Hospital.

Pursuant to our conversation on Saturday July 11, 1964 we are glad to relate to you what we consider our area of agreement in regard to the housing of patients at Casualty Hospital.

In this conference with you and Mr. Warren R. Betts, Assistant Administrator, Mr. Rimsky Atkinson and Dr. Abdulla Arzeeze and I suggested that the hospital might adopt the following practices:

1. The placement of patients on all wards or in all rooms without regard to race, creed or color.

2. That if a white or Negro patient complains about being in a room with patients of another race that the complaining patient be moved.

3. That the hospital would not of its own accord segregate patients because of race, creed or color, but would only separate patients upon the requests of the patients themselves.

4. That all facilities of the hospital be made available to any qualified doctor with the proper hospital rights at Casualty.

5. That this practice be made public in a joint or approved statement issued by CORE-ACT or the hospital.

It was also understood at the meeting that Casualty has always had a policy of placing patients without regard to race, and that the hospital has always made its facilities available to all qualified doctors without regard to race, but that the hospital's practices were not always in line with its policy.

We are glad that we could reach an understanding and that you favorably consider making this understanding public.

Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
CORE-ACT

November 20, 1964

Memorandum - Thank you

From - Russell L. Bradley
To - Isaac Franck
Edward Hailes
✓Julius Hobson
John R. Immer
Robert Taylor
William Hammond Thomas

To each of you my personal thanks for your share in the Discussions on Community Organizations before Class 182 of the Police Academy on November 16.

As usual we provoked a lively question period. The very nature of some of the questions prompts me to ask you to send me a one page evaluation of your personal opinion about the value of this community organization panel. Please feel free to make constructive suggestions.

The Steering Committee for the Police Academy Curriculum needs this evaluation by you on December 1. Please send it to me, here at 735 Southern Building, Washington, D.C. 20005, before then.

Thanks for this and thanks for your contribution of time and talent in this tremendously important area of urban life today.

cc: Mrs. R. B. Harris
Capt. Wm. J. Couperthwaite
Lt. T. R. Estes

